

「這個獨一無二的故事。比起所有的北韓書籍，更能表達金氏政權的殘酷。本書的誠實，顯露在每一頁的字裡行間。」

——《我們最幸福》作者　芭芭拉·德米克

申東赫：我正從動物演化成人類。

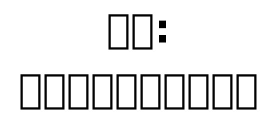
南方朔｜石曉楓｜張妙如｜感動推薦


逃出14號勞改營
從人間煉獄到自由世界的
脫北者傳奇

這個國家沒有「人權問題」，因為人人都過著最有尊嚴、最幸福的生活。

——朝鮮中央通訊社，二〇〇九年三月六日


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守衛崗位
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2 刑場
3 申東赫的學校
4 申東赫和同學受到守衛小孩騷擾的地方
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6 申東赫工作的養豬場
7 申東赫由此認識外面世界的紡織廠
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© 2012 Jeffrey L. Ward



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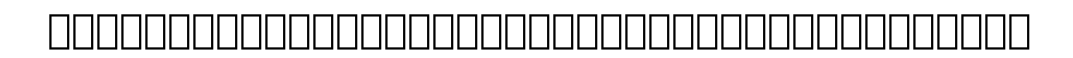
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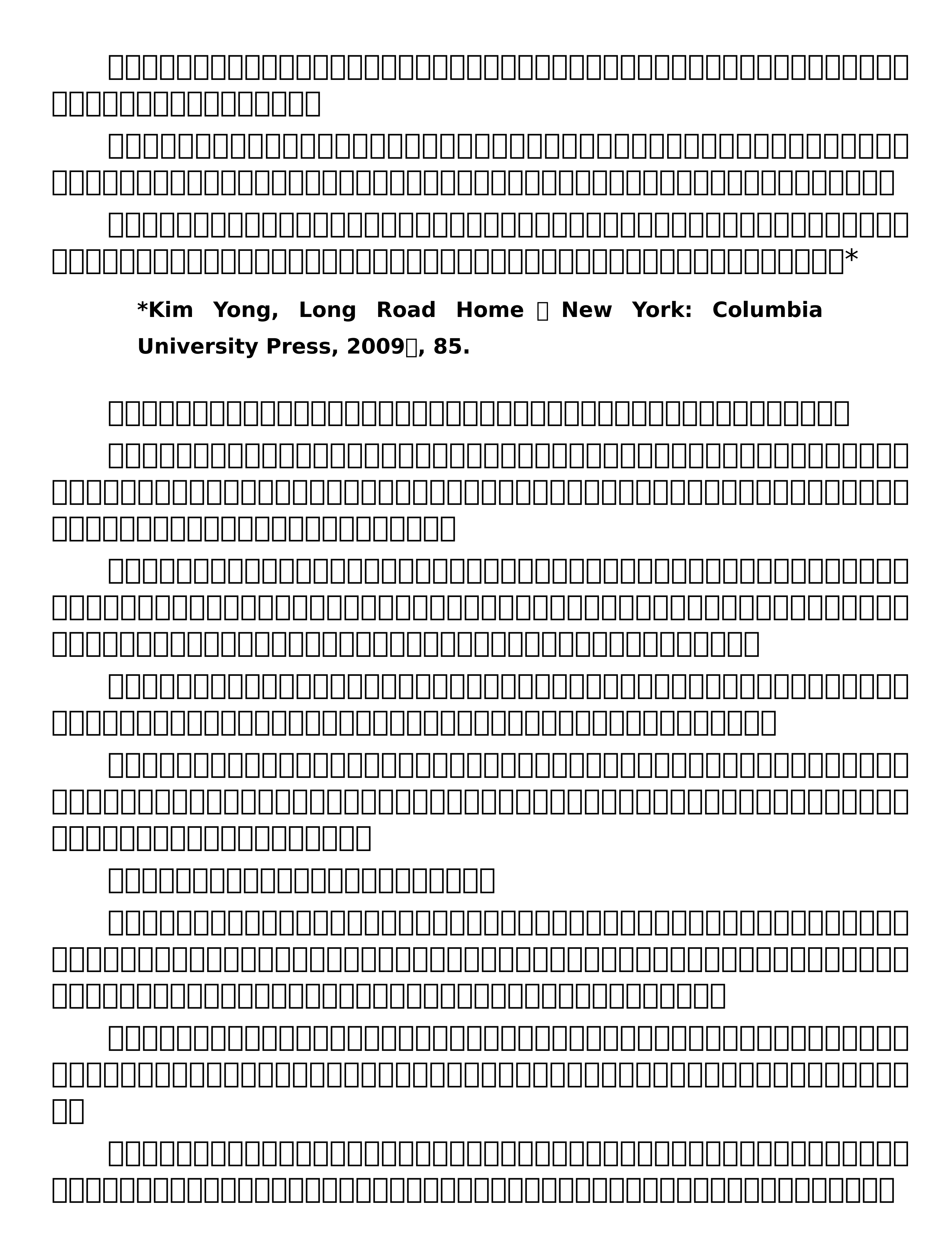
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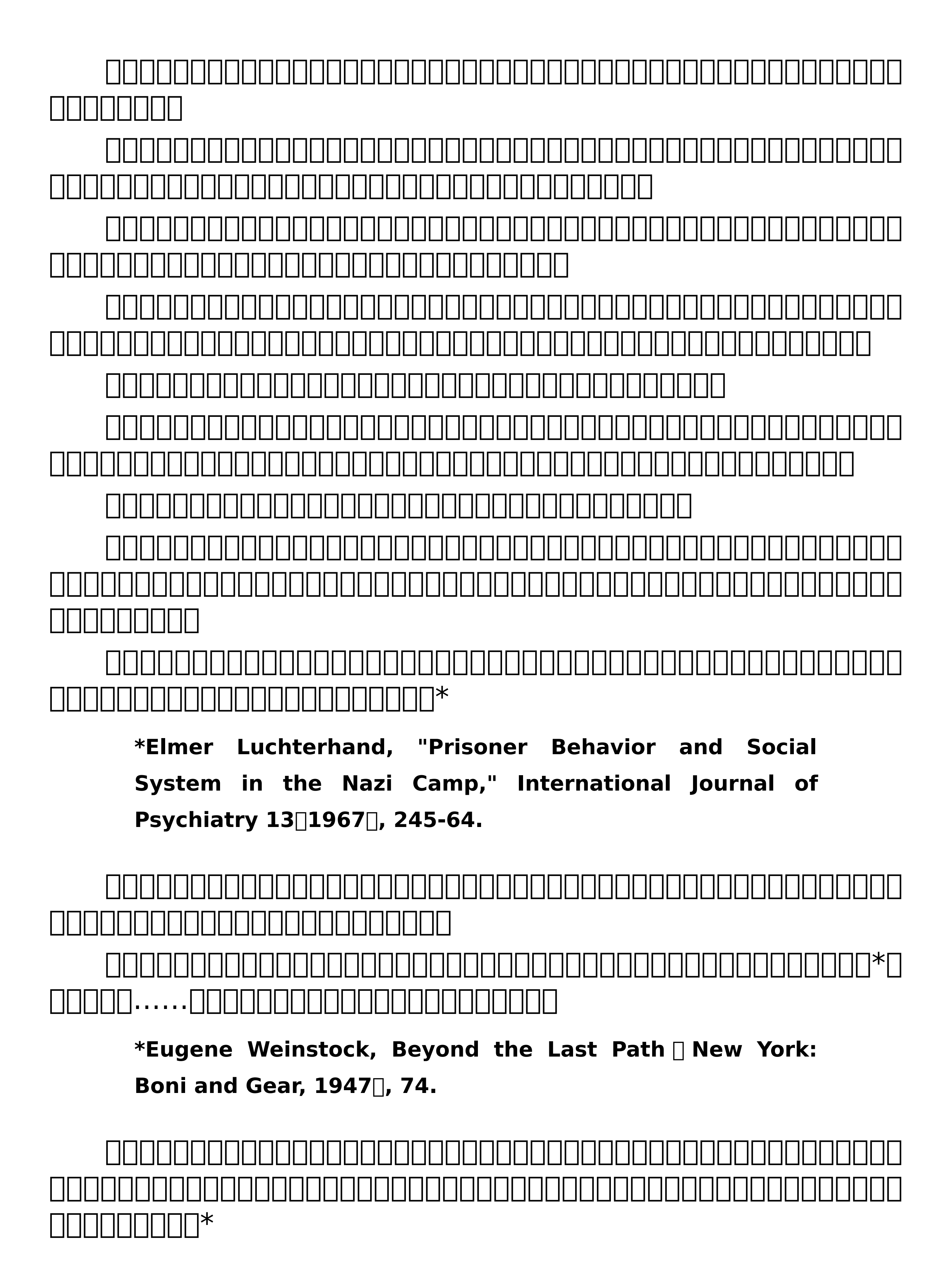
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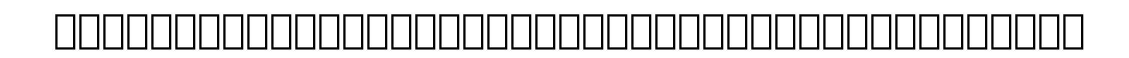
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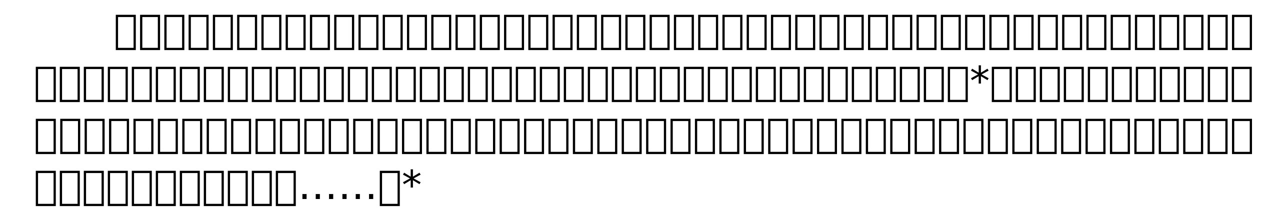
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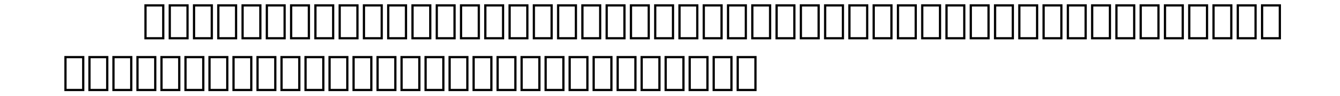
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SHIN DONG-HYUK moved in 2009 from South Korea to Southern California, where he worked with Liberty in North Korea (LiNK), a human rights group. He later lived in Seattle, where this photo was taken in 2011.



KIM JONG EUN, leader of North Korea, is Shin’s age. The little-known third and youngest son of Kim Jong Il first appeared before the world’s press in 2010. After his father’s death a year later, North Korean state media hailed him as “another leader sent from heaven.”
KYODO VIA AP IMAGES



After seventeen years in power, KIM JONG IL died of a heart attack in 2011. The Dear Leader, who inherited his dictatorship from his father, suffered a stroke in 2008. He then began grooming his son Kim Jong Eun to take control.
KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY/KOREA NEWS SERVICE VIA AP IMAGES



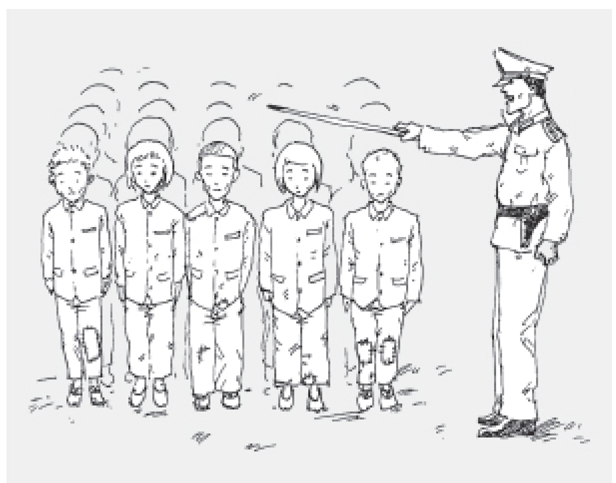
KIM IL SUNG was North Korea’s founding dictator and remains its Eternal President, despite his death in 1994. In this undated official photograph, he gives his famous “on the spot” guidance in the Grand People’s Study House, the country’s central library.



This hagiographic depiction of KIM JONG IL is one of countless paintings, photographs, and statues of the "Dear Leader" that are prominently displayed—and carefully maintained—across North Korea.



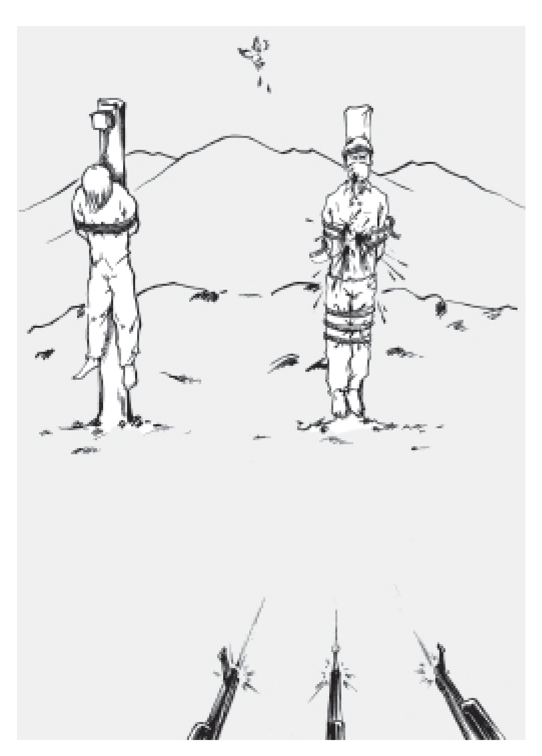
The cult of personality surrounding the Kim family began with the Great Leader, KIM IL SUNG, who was depicted in government propaganda as a loving father to his people. Although his leadership was brutal, his death in 1994 was deeply mourned.



The teachers at Shin's school in Camp 14 were uniformed guards who always carried pistols. Shin saw one of them beat a six-year-old classmate to death with a chalkboard pointer.



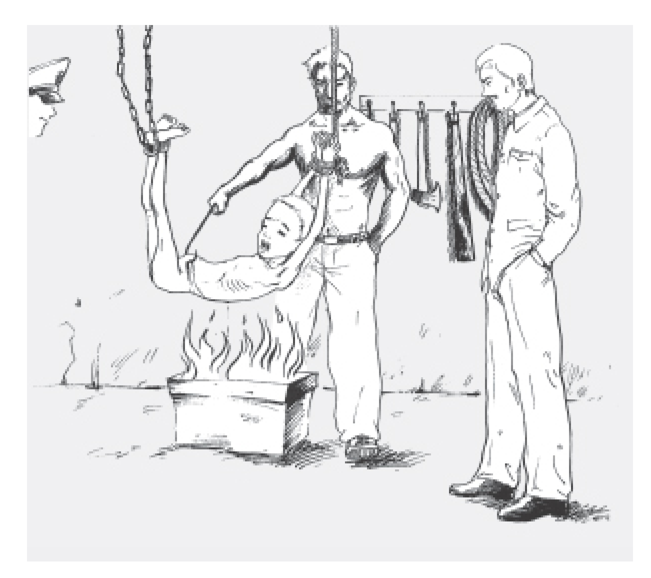
Children in the camps scavenged constantly for food, eating rats, insects, and undigested kernels of corn they found in cow dung.



Shin watched as his mother was hanged and his brother shot for planning to escape.



After the discovery of his mother and brother's escape plan, Shin was held for seven months in a secret underground prison inside Camp 14. He was thirteen years old.



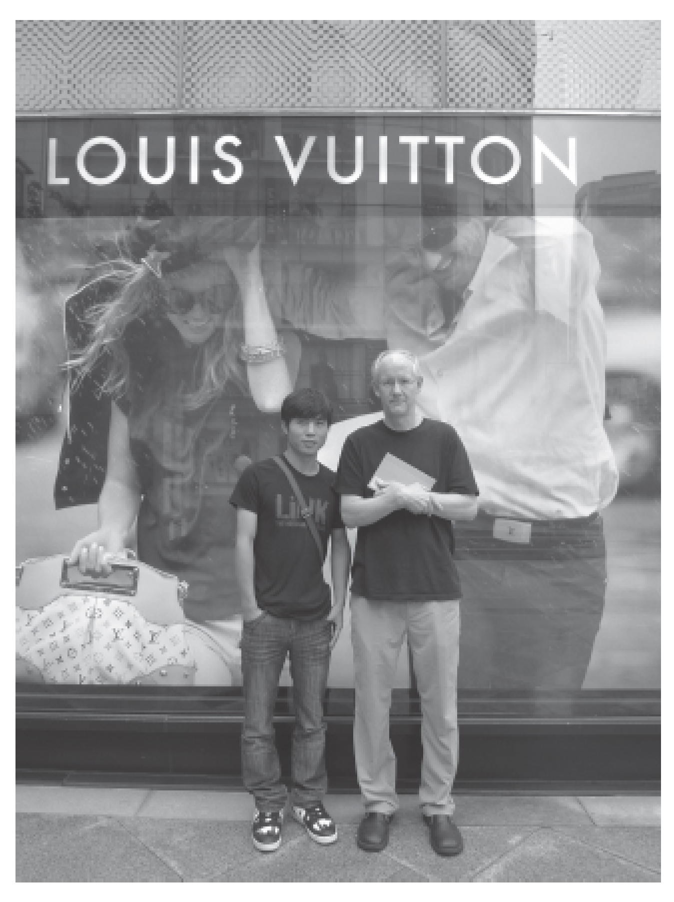
In the underground prison, guards tortured Shin over a coal fire, seeking to find out his role in the planned escape of his mother and brother.



As punishment for dropping a sewing machine while working at a garment factory in the camp, guards used a knife to cut off Shin’s right middle finger at the first knuckle.



SHIN returns often to South Korea, where he tries to raise awareness about the North’s labor camps. In this 2009 photo, Shin walks in front of a temple in central Seoul.



The author conducted interviews with Shin in South Korea, Southern California, and Seattle, Washington. In this 2009 photo, SHIN and HARDEN stand in front of a Louis Vuitton shop in Seoul.



In Torrance, California, SHIN shared a residence with interns working at LiNK, the human rights group. He liked the semichaotic camaraderie of group houses, where up to sixteen young people lived and ate together.



LOWELL AND LINDA DYE of Columbus, Ohio, paid for Shin's move from South Korea to California after reading a

Washington Post story about his life. Shin calls them “Dad and Mom.” This 2009 photo was taken in New York City at a human rights event.



SHIN’S adjustment to life outside Camp 14 has been halting. “I am evolving from being an animal,” he says. “But it is going very, very slowly. Sometimes I try to cry and laugh like other people, just to see if it feels like anything.” This 2008 photo was taken in Seoul.